Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865. NUMBER 200.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

LATEST FROM THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Combined Movement of the Army and Navy Against Wilmington.

GEN. TERRY REINFORCED IN THE MOVEMENT BY GEN. HOWARD.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO GEN. GRANT.

Capture of Five Blockade Runners--Several More to Come.

AN IMPORTANT TREATY CONCLUDED WITH THE INDIANS.

The Happy Southern Family--Another Disgusted Rebel Congressman.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS--IMPORTANT DEBATE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Repeal of the Paper Duty in the House.

Gold Closed at 198.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Warning to Officers--A Disgusted Rebel Congressman and a Disgusted Rebel Sympathizer--The Exchange of Prisoners, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23, 1865.

Mr. Washburne's motion to-day springing the question of repealing the paper duty, took the House by surprise. Kasson, Blow, Pendleton and Hulburd have been at work in the Ways and Means Committee trying to secure a report in favor of a repeal or at least the reduction of duty, but Wasburne determined to cut the knot of delay by bringing in an independent resolution, and bringing the members separately up to the question. The paper monopolists died very hard, and after they saw that the House was two to one against them, they still persisted in filibustering, under the lead of Judge Spalding of Ohio, Farnsworth of Illinois, and Brumall of Pennsylvania, who, together with Rice of Mass., constitute the paper monopoly in the House. Upon the question of engrossing the resolution, and bringing the members separately up to the question, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the following is the result:

YEAS--Messrs. C. Allen, W. B. Allison, Ames, Anderson, I. N. Arnold, A. C. Baldwin, Baxter, T. D. Bingham, J. H. Bingham, Blair, Blake, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, H. E. Boyd, J. Brooks, Jas. Brown, J. C. Brown, Buffington, Calvert, Cobb, Cole, Ben. Coffroth, S. S. Cox, Jas. A. Cravens, J. H. Defrees, Dawson, H. C. Deming, Chas. Denison, J. Dewart, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Edgerton, C. A. Eldridge, Jas. R. Finck, A. H. Rice, Litchfield, Gooch, Gurnsey, Hale, Harding, Hayes, J. H. Grinnell, A. Harding, H. W. Harrington, G. H. Burris, G. W. Hotchkiss, A. W. Hubbard, J. H. Hubbard, E. J. Hulburd, Hutchins, Ingersoll, Julian, J. A. Kasson, A. A. King, J. Law, J. Jaxson, W. Lefflen, Loan, Harvey, J. F. Mcdowell, Mcindoe, Mcallister, J. F. Mcdowell, D. Mcneely, Geo. Middleton, S. F. Nixon, J. B. Norris, J. O. Norton, O. Odell, Orth, Pendleton, C. H. Pomeroy, Price, Radford, J. H. Rice, J. C. Robinson, A. J. Rogers, E. H. Rollins, J. S. Rollins, L. Rose, S. C. Schenck, G. Shanklin, Aaron Shaw, Sloan, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens, Stratton, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, H. Van Aernam, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburn, A. C. Wilder, J. C. Wilder, J. W. White, A. C. Wilder, J. C. Wilder, J. W. White, A. C. Wilson, Winfield, Wood, Woodbridge, Wright and Yeaman--120.

NAYS--Messrs. Alley, O. Ames, Anderson, J. Ashley, J. D. Baldwin, G. H. Baxter, Beaman, M. Brandegee, H. P. Brown, Cary, O. Clark, J. Cole, Ancel Cresswell, H. W. Davis, J. C. Davis, H. L. Dawes, Delano, Eliot, Farnsworth, J. H. Hubbard, J. F. Hale, Wm. Higby, Hooper, F. A. Pencil, W. D. Kelly, O. Lafin, Marston, J. M. Wilfredo, C. C. Moorehead, J. S. Morrill, Dan Morris, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Newell, Norton, Patterson, R. Shannon, H. Spaulding, T. Stevens, J. F. Stuart, H. Taylor, B. F. Thomas, J. Tracy, W. B. Washburn, Thos. Williams, Ja ol Wilson--58.

Gen. Schenck's resolution on the radically outrageous proposition to allow the rebel Congress under the Banks reconstruction system, from Louisiana, to take seats at present on Judge Kelley, was voted not more for its righteousness than for the important disclosure which it makes, that the friends and advocates of the claims of Banks and his rebel applicants are the Democratic leaders and all his dominion. Cobb to particulars. By these friends, as they say, and by their acts, as now recorded in the Police Courts of this city, we shall know hereafter the men who are the friends of the rebellion, the sympathizers with the enemy. That Stevens' remark in regard to the course as suit, which the House, with amazing lack of judgment allowed Brooks to make against Butler, was one which we never once saw he had or pronounced. He has the door to-morrow when the House meets, and is expected to make a defense of Butler against these charges about rebel gold which he took possession of in New Orleans. Butler is still in town.

Clark's resolution in the Senate against peace negotiations speaks the prevailing sentiments of both Houses.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 21st says: "The truce boat New York arrived at Varnis yesterday with a number of passengers on board. She will not return for several days, as there are large quantities of freight to be sent by her to our authorities at Fortress Monroe.

The Goldsboro *Journal* of the 17th, gives a rebel account of the fall of Fort Fisher. It says that the Yankee stormking party numbered 15,000 men, and their slaughter was great. The same paper says: "Some official private advices by train last night, from Wilmington, were to the effect that the Yankees were shelling our forces near Fort Fisher, at Sugar Loaf Dome, four miles from Fort Fisher."

The *Whig* hails the capture of Fort Fisher as a blessing to the Confederate cause. It says, "Let the Yankees rejoice over the affair as much as suits them; the people of these States are not the weaker nor less determined in consequence of its loss."

The *Examiner* says the loss of Fort Fisher is the greatest disaster of the war, and that its capture jeopardizes the evacuation of Wilmington.

The following officers having been reported at headquarters of the army for desertion, to-day, have been notified that they will stand dismissed unless they appear within fifteen days before Gen. Halleck, Military Commissioner, for satisfactory defense to the charges against them: 1st Lieut. Edward Hall, 2d Illinois; 2d Lieut. W. Lee, 16th Iowa; 1st Lieut. J. J. Bumpas, 51st Ohio; Capt. Albert M. Green, 6th Kentucky cavalry; 1st Lieut. Christopher Brown, 6th Michigan; W. Upchon, 7th Michigan cavalry, and Lieut. G. W. Comstock, 7th Michigan cavalry.

The following officers having satisfactorily made their defense before the Court, are exempt from dismissal: Capt. S. Lovell, 45th Ill.; Capt. Captain Samuel Dodge, 5th do.

Hereafter no furloughs will be granted for the purpose of recruiting of soldiers interred at any point south of the District of Columbia. It will be left entirely to the discretion of the medical inspectors for any such furlough until the restriction is removed, of which public notice will be given.

Full files of Richmond papers have been received at this bureau. The most important matter contained is a letter by the rebel Congressman W. R. Smith, of Alabama, to his constituents, explaining his withdrawal from Congress because of the failure of the House to pass resolutions against the Richmond Sentinel, which had denounced the proceedings of their Foreign Relations Committee on the subject of peace at Fortress Monroe. He recites the history of the whole matter from the time it had some days before been published in the Northern papers, and concludes as follows: "I should not have thought it necessary to formally withdraw from the House and have my seat since attended only by its members, but for the delicacy of my position, and holding myself responsible to you alone for my course on the occasion. I am, therefore, constrained to say, as I can close up my business here, and will hold myself ready to act in accordance with your wishes. The articles in the Sentinel not to refer to me personally, nor to any individual member of the House, but was a sweeping charge against those men who favored the present peace measure. What that measure was I am not at liberty to say, but my representative has, I am sure, the deepest conviction that there are not one hundred men in the district who would object to it.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. SMITH."

RICHMOND, January 20, 1865.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 21st is in a bad way. It is in appeal to Yankees to relieve it from its dreadfully with there was some other subject to write about except Yankees and slavery. Here are a few specimens of the daily grumbling essays on any one can be. Over-roast beef and plum pudding would lose their savor if one were compelled to dine on them every day in the week, for four years.—much more, pork and beans and cod fish. We are saturated with the whole subject of Federals and flank movements, disciplined and intrenching, bomb-shells, iron-clads and torpedoes. We are disgusted with the name of every State published map in the United States, not simply because every gazetteer is a Yankee, but because they have become tedious. To keep to indicate the same thieves at the Old Bailey every day in the week—to see the same ugly visages in the morning dock every day in the year, is equal to having never of the city of Richmond. Nothing

to offer for sale rogue. The interest that [illegible] expresses wears off. We appeal to [illegible] of the human [illegible] to begin [illegible] invited this way, and have nothing to [illegible] gunpowder, transports and gunboats [illegible] shooting of shoulder, bombs, combustibles and the like. [illegible] subject to wear [illegible] for years."

It appears from a communication of the Secretary of War that the entire subject of an exchange of prisoners is now placed in the hands of Lieut. Gen. Grant, and that although only partial exchanges have been made there is reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

There is to be an investigation of the surrender of Beverly. It is said the rebels had as many prisoners as they took in guard there.

A special to the *Post* from Washington says the Senate Military Committee have decided to report a bill for a slight increase of the pay of army officers.

The *Daily* Washington special dispatch says Mr. Blair has expected to return from Richmond in a day or two.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Senate has ratified the treaty with the Chippewa, Sioux and Sac Indians, establishing peace, &c., the seven Indian nations that hostilities and all depredations upon the citizens of the United States and the Territories of their Foreign Relations Committee on the subject of peace at Fortress Monroe. He recites the history of the whole matter from the time it had some days before been published in the Northern papers, and concludes as follows: "I should not have thought it necessary to formally withdraw from the House and have my seat since attended only by its members, but for the delicacy of my position, and holding myself responsible to you alone for my course on the occasion. I am, therefore, constrained to say, as I can close up my business here, and will hold myself ready to act in accordance with your wishes. The articles in the Sentinel not to refer to me personally, nor to any individual member of the House, but was a sweeping charge against those men who favored the present peace measure. What that measure was I am not at liberty to say, but my representative has, I am sure, the deepest conviction that there are not one hundred men in the district who would object to it.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. SMITH."

RICHMOND, January 20, 1865.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 21st is in a bad way. It is in appeal to Yankees to relieve it from its dreadfully with there was some other subject to write about except Yankees and slavery. Here are a few specimens of the daily grumbling essays on any one can be. Over-roast beef and plum pudding would lose their savor if one were compelled to dine on them every day in the week, for four years.—much more, pork and beans and cod fish. We are saturated with the whole subject of Federals and flank movements, disciplined and intrenching, bomb-shells, iron-clads and torpedoes. We are disgusted with the name of every State published map in the United States, not simply because every gazetteer is a Yankee, but because they have become tedious. To keep to indicate the same thieves at the Old Bailey every day in the week—to see the same ugly visages in the morning dock every day in the year, is equal to having never of the city of Richmond. Nothing

and left England for Charleston by John Bonner and Alexander Morgan, he joined his command as Adjutant General, and afterwards acted under Bragg and Hardee, and was on the staff of Gen. Johnston to the last. He was never a prisoner, having escaped the fate of Hood's army by crossing the Tennessee river. Gen. Gordon commanded the interview by giving the Secretary of War some valuable rebel information, and was allowed to leave without regret.

The defense of Fort Fisher to examine Mr. Hall, and, accordingly he was released.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.

The Chicago River Commission issue created quite a stir in the House this morning. Mr. Dillon, of Cook, read a dispatch from the Mayor protesting against the bill sent here by a committee of citizens, and saying that the Common Council would move in the matter. A petition was presented from one thousand citizens of Chicago, praying for the immediate consecration of the commission, and the reputations of the citizens' meeting were presented by Mr. Stevenson.

After some discussion, the whole subject was referred to the proper committee. We anticipate having a full delegation from both interests here to-morrow.

The House and Senate passed a joint resolution to-day to adjourn from next Thursday afternoon till the 1st of February, in order that time may be done to enable the members in a body to visit the Soldiers' Home, Chicago, where they will go to Jacksonville and inspect the Insane Hospital and the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.

Mr. Fuller introduced a bill to change the time of the Fifth Judicial District from Joliet until Saturday evening, whence they will proceed to Chicago, and journey there until Monday night, and then return to Springfield. Of course you Chicago people will be ready to receive and properly entertain the General Assembly of the great State of Illinois when they get there; they deserve and position [illegible] Mr. Fuller's bill passed the House a few days ago to change the time of the Fifth Judicial District from Jan. 30th, 1865, to Jan. 1st, 1866, was called up and Mr. Fuller explained the object of its unconstitutionality—the City of Chicago providing that the salary of our office of State's Attorney should be increased after the term of his office had expired. A motion to suspend the rules to receive the bill was lost, believing that it could be voted to do it. Almost every member explained his position when he voted.

It has been a field day in the Senate. The resolution in favor of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery was up. Yeatman (Dem.), in an able, elevated and most exhaustive argument, demonstrated the right of his position, and traced the connection of slavery with the Government and the Democratic party. He supported the resolution on principle, and because he believed his Democratic friends that a grave was already digging for slavery in the ranks, and to its carcass they would be buried with it.

Mr. Reilly (Dem.) followed in a rambling speech against the resolution.

Mr. Lindley (Dem.) did not look upon it as a party question. Douglas Democracy was never a pro-slavery party. The doctrine of squatter sovereignty did not apply. There was not a Democrat or Republican here but says he is willing to vote for the abolition of slavery. When [illegible] to vote, it is your duty so to vote. He believed that under the Constitution slavery could be abolished. God help the Democrat who stands upon the record voting against the amendment. If he [illegible] against the resolution he would leave Springfield with fear and trembling that he had dug his political grave.

Mr. Scofield (Dem.) was not here to make a political record. The Constitution provides for its amendment so far as the right of slavery is concerned. The framers of the Constitution found it an accursed thing, and they looked forward to some day when the States would desire to take some step to get rid of it. The institution has brought strife, and has been the bane of the Constitution had been surrounded by the circumstances which existed at the time, they would not have been a vote to sustain it. His views of slavery had changed during the past four years. He believed it was a duty we owe ourselves and country to free it from this institution. He was willing to go to the principle in going so. Wescott and Green, of Alexander, followed in opposition.

The resolutions were passed.

Yeas—16: Adams, Allen, Bushnell, Eastman, Fuller, Gillespie, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Peters, Richards, Scofield, Staats, Ward, Webster, Wescott—17.

Nays—3: Cohrs, Green, of Alexander, Hunter, Reilly and Wescott.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The House refused to entertain the proposition to reconsider the action on the Adjutant General's bill.

The following bills were presented and referred: To amend the Constitution of Illinois; to amend statute relating to criminal jurisprudence; to amend the charter of Rock River Insurance Co.; Burchard, to make partial appropriation for this General Assembly passed by which two-thirds of the Senate and House may be required.

During the week ending Saturday, 14th inst., Capt. Hoyer, Provost Clerk, granted 271 permits for bringing cotton into Memphis, covering 351 bales. Permits were also issued to bring in 1,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 do. of oats, 51 kegs of lard, 2 bbls. of whisky, 1 bbl. of pickles, 1 bbl. of vinegar, 1 bbl. of beans, 1 bbl. of potatoes, 1 bbl. of onions, 1 bbl. of apples, 1 bbl. of dried fruit, 1 bbl. of flour, 1 bbl. of sugar, 1 bbl. of molasses, 1 bbl. of coffee, 1 bbl. of tobacco, 1 bbl. of soap, 1 bbl. of candles, 1 bbl. of whisky, 1 bbl. of brandy, 1 bbl. of gin, 1 bbl. of wine, 1 bbl. of ale, 1 bbl. of porter, 1 bbl. of cider, 1 bbl. of vinegar, 1 bbl. of pickles

Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO: SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1863.

THE COMMISSION AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council of Chicago having [illegible] to be disgraced and the public [illegible] endangered by the foul cesspools of the River, are now doing what they can to neutralize the efforts of the citizens themselves. At a recent meeting, some of its members (two or three in a majority) passed a series of resolutions which contain so much error and misrepresentation, so much personal irritation and feeling, as to render us, and all others who are actuated by no motive but a desire to see the public health protected from their official character, deeply mortified.

It will be remembered that this action of the Common Council on this subject was wholly unasked for by the public. No memorial or remonstrance against the Citizens' Committee was addressed to them. Not a single article against it had appeared in any public journal, except a couple of columns from one of their own officials. The bill had been read for two successive days in every newspaper in the city, and in a city where the papers are ever on the watch, not a word of protest against the proposed measure of relief, until the City Fathers find it very suddenly what great and alarming interests are involved in it.

The simple truth is, that the bill operates as a reflection on the administration of Mayor Sherman and the City Council during the period that Democrats had control. It is the protest of the people against their low standard of efficiency and neglect upon one of the most vital of all matters to the public interests. It is for the people and the Legislature to say whether the citizens are not justified in asking that this matter may be taken out of their hands.

Has there ever been a case where an evil so great and so unusual in its effects—one which touched every man, woman and child in the community—has been borne so long without any action of the citizens? Have we not waited for the public authorities to act until a wait longer would have been criminal neglect of what concerns our most important interests? In the three years that this evil has been increasing in its year by year, has anything been done for its relief. An Alderman, who now opposes the action of the citizens, himself described to the committee, (as we are informed,) the exploring expedition taken by the Common Council up the South and North branches in 1862, at which time the water was so foul that the atmosphere itself became so infected with the noxious exhalations, as to cause chemically prepared paper, held above the water, to turn black, and be produced several specimens of the paper. The paper is plainly black enough to excite the strongest apprehensions in any mind as to the consequences of such an atmosphere upon the public health, and he described the smell as so offensive as to make many of the honorable body sick. The city fathers on that occasion smelt the foul smells and saw the blackened paper. Years have passed, and the stench and the foul sights are the same, and the effect is still more terrible. Is not this enough to put an end to all those who clog our path with "weakness, timidity, imbecility or failure." Let the McClellan papers make a note of it. With all this they find in their "Caesar" only "a contrast which is sickening to the heart." But Davis' domestic, like Lincoln's military, virtues are more conspicuous than personal. He is the ablest rebel of them all, and has made the utmost of their resources. Had he been so great a man as they now desire he never would have been a rebel. The weakness is in their cause, not in him. The "appalling and sickening contrast" is between an aristocratic despotism fighting for slavery, and a democratic people fighting for Union, true Democracy and Liberty. This, when the rebellion has been put out of its misery, (for burdensome as it is it has no power to die of itself,) the people of Charleston will confess as Key did in 1798, and Baltimore, Louisville, Nashville, New Orleans and Savannah. Deliverance is coming. Light is breaking. We should not be surprised to learn that the Charleston *Mercury* within one month had become a good Union emancipation journal. It now sees through a glass darkly. It will then see face to face. It now admires—it will then emulate us.

Works, it is said, is the proper body to be intrusted with it. Mr. Gindele, the President of the Board, and who is one of the most experienced and efficient members, himself informed the Committee that the Board of Public Works had already as much to do as they could properly attention to, and that the work of the difficulty and magnitude of the one proposed, could not receive from that Board the time and attention it needed, and that, in his judgment, it should be entrusted to a Special Commission. And we observe with pleasure that he has not read the published protest of the Board of Public Works against the bill. [illegible] urged with the tunnel under the lake, the proposed tunnel under the river, and the new bridges, besides all the other engineering of a city, with the streets and sidewalks in addition. Is not this enough labor to put on any three men? How much time would the proper performance of their existing duties leave them for planning, and executing the plans and the permanent relief of the [illegible]?

If ever any great public work involving the need of much investigation, and of large expenditure required a special commission for its execution, this is emphatically the one, and large property holders have stated to us that they preferred to have nothing done if it was to be left to the existing authorities—that they were willing to be taxed if they saw that the money was to be expended under the direction of a suitable commission, but that they should otherwise regard it as a waste of money.

Now what are the objections which have been raised to the bill reported by the Citizens Committee, and so violently assailed by the city officials?

1. That the Commissioners have power to require the issue of the needful amount of bonds for the work without a vote of the Council. If the Board is to do the work they should have the means to do it, and should not be prevented or delayed by any other body. We have been informed that one great obstacle in the way of the Board of Public Works, has been the failure of the Council to furnish the money required to execute the plans recommended by said Board. If the Commissioners are to be entrusted with this work, the community will expect and demand that they should not have to come to an unwilling Council to obtain the funds for that purpose, and more especially when the Mayor of a majority of the Common, and will be able to give all needful advice and information as to the city finances.

2. That no bonds are to be given by the Commissioners. This has already been sufficiently discussed. In order to set at rest the objections based against the bill on this score we respectfully suggest to the gentlemen having charge of the bill that they adopt an amendment which shall guard the funds to be placed in the hands of the River Commissioners as securely at least as the funds in the hands of the City Comptroller are guarded.

3. That the Commissioners are not to be elected by the people. The original Boards of Water and Sewerage Commissioners were not elected by the people, and we believe the people were well served by them, and well satisfied with them. Every citizen knows that, divided as we are into political parties, with rival candidates and conflicting interests, there would be the greatest difficulty in selecting the best men for this important work in this way. The tax payers and the people at large would be better satisfied with a selection of Commissioners made in the manner proposed in the bill than in any which could be made at a political convention and a popular election.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. S. S. Hayes and a few of the city officials have entered into a crusade against a measure which has sprung from the best and most sensible motives, has been under the direction of our most esteemed citizens, and is generally approved by the people. It is to be regretted that the City Council are so zealously seeking to aid the prejudice and gross opposition to a bill seeking to provide a remedy for the great evils to which we are exposed.

So far as the canal to the Calumet is concerned, we are informed that the bill had been drafted by the sub-Committee, and was ready to be submitted before any member of the Committee knew of the proposition to refer to the Calumet. That plan was proposed to the Committee by Mr. Gindele on his own responsibility, and seeming to the Committee to possess merits, a section was drawn and added to the bill covering the needful power to carry it into execution, if, on further investigation, it should be found to be the best plan. But there is nothing in the bill which commits the Commission to any plan whatever.

It is alleged that members of the committee are scheming to be appointed on the Commission. We have heard of no such thing. The names of such men as R. R. Hoyne, J. B. Turner, and other gentlemen of the highest standing and character, mentioned as citizens whom it would be very desirable to have on such a Commission, but we presume no one knows whether the persons who have been named would accept such a position if it were tendered to them. If they would, the community would have reason to rejoice.

We trust the Legislature will not allow the clamor of a few axe-heads to defeat the will of the citizens in respect to this most important matter. Our people feel the evil to be great and alarming. The citizens have provided a proper remedy for it, and the representatives of the city, who permit the bill to be defeated, will incur a serious responsibility.

Lincoln and Davis Contrasted.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 16.]

When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the Presidency of the United States, he professed in his first Message to "run the machine as he found it." Whether he has strictly kept his promise, the country will be able to consider at the next election. It is enough for us to know, that while he "running his machine" in the parlour of his Springfield residence, or not, he has run it with a steady, definite purpose, a bold, steady hand, a rapid, but not reckless energy, a thrifty spirit, and a single angle to his eye—the success of the cause he has called around him, in council, the ablest and most competent men of his country. He has had lacked in individual ability, learning, experience or statesmanship, he has sought it, and found it in the able men around him, whose assistance he unhesitatingly accepts, whose counsels he applies to the advancement of the cause he has undertaken. In the Cabinet and in the field he has consistently and fearlessly relied on the sword for such help as could advance his cause, and has as unhesitatingly cut off all those who showed it with the weakness, timidity, imbecility or failure. Force, arbitrations, earnestness, he has collected around him in every department. Blackguard and buffoon as he is, he has pressed his and with an energy so unrelenting as to appear

Medical Notices.

Dr. Hand's Specific.

Cholera Dysentery.

Sick To-Morrow.

Upham's Hair Dye.

25 CENTS A BOX.

Diabetes,
Tone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous Or Milky Discharges after Urinating.
Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder,
Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

Frankness Cured.

Dr. James.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, 46 & 48 Street, New York.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER.

Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good
BUT
Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive Organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

A wine glass full before each meal will remove indigestion and strengthen the system.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Roback's Standard Whiskey, Wholesale Liquor Store on the finest Monticello Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any other quantities, at

No. 51, 53 and 55 East Third Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally, in every town in the country.

New Publications.

ENOCH ARDEN.

Cheap Edition--In Pamphlet form.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS,

For the purpose of supplying the very general demand for Mr. Tennyson's beautiful poem in a cheaper form, have this day published a Pamphlet edition of

ENOCH ARDEN.

1 vol. octavo, paper.....25 cents.

It may safely be said that no pronunciation of the poet laureate of wo so general and hearty a welcome as has been accorded to this poem, and the test of its popularity is, that it has already issued it in three different forms, each of which has met with a rapid sale, at a constantly increasing ratio.

The three other editions of ENOCH ARDEN, published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, are as follows:

ILLUSTRATED EDITION. With nineteen full-page drawings on wood, by Lo Fargo, Weidner, Hennessy and Darley; two steel plates, a portrait of the author, and a view of his home. 1 vol. small quarto, printed on tinted paper, and beautifully bound. Price $2.50.

SIXTEEN MO EDITION. With 6 illustrations on wood. Handsomely bound in muslin. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $1.50.

BLUE AND GOLD EDITION. Uniform with Tennyson's other works in "blue and gold," containing a full-length portrait of the author. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $1.00.

☞ For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,

TICKNOR & FIELDS.
1128 2196-78 135 Washington street, Boston.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, for

Oak and Pine Lumber

For (600) four hundred Freight Cars and (10) ten Passenger Coaches.

All information in regard to quality and quantity can be had of G. D. WHITMAN, Purchasing Agent, at 115 Dearborn street, Room No. 2. ROBT HALE,
jan15-2613-1w General Superintendent.

SUPPLIES FOR THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., January 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, January 28th, 1865, for furnishing

150,000 Bushels Ear Corn,
1000 Gibson Standard Saddle Oats,
200 tons Baled Prairie Hay.

To be delivered at the Government Stables free of charge, in such quantities as may be required during the months of February, March and April, 1865.

Separate proposals will be received for each article, and for portions of each.

All bids must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement, and guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder will enter into contract and give bonds, if required, with security to its strict fulfillment.

The undersigned hereby guarantees, in case the foregoing bid is accepted, that he will enter into contract according to its terms report and conditions, and give a written contract that he executed, with bonds in accordance as may be considered necessary.

Payments will be made in such funds, or in such a manner as may be provided by the Department.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should they be deemed inadequate.

J. E. McDERMID,
Lieut. & A. Q. M.

jan19 227 6t

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 13 BRIDGE STREET,
Corner Whitehall street,
NEW YORK.

H. D. WALBRIDGE, }
HIRAM WALBRIDGE, } Chicago.

Consignments solicited and advice cheerfully given.

L. A. OTHON,
No. 3 Lacon's Building, Southwest corner Clark and Lake streets, 2d floor above the corner.
CHICAGO.

STOCKS, BONDS AND COIN

Bought and sold here and in New York, on commission, by a member of those and on package privileges, Board of Brokers, Room No. 3, 2d floor.
JOHN T. PATRICK,
No. 4 Court street.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865.

THE CAPTURE OF FT. FISHER.

Graphic Details of the Battle.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

[From the Baltimore American, Jan. 21.]
GUNBOAT SANTIAGO, OFF FORT FISHER, }
Monday, Jan. 16, 1865. }

After three days of the most fierce and stubborn fighting in the naval or military experience of this war, I have the satisfaction of announcing that Fort Fisher has been compelled to succumb, with all its outlying batteries, and that the flag of the Union now floats from this rebel stronghold.

Our victory is complete.

The bombardment was commenced by the navy on Friday morning, and was continued night and day until 3 o'clock on Sunday night, a period of sixty hours, with little or no cessation. The storming of the fort by the military and naval brigade was a most bloody affair, and it must be doubted whether there has ever been anything equal to it for persistent assault and stubborn resistance. The assault was made on the fort at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and a lodgment effected on its west angle by the military.

The assault on the north side by the Naval Brigade was repulsed with terrible slaughter, but it served as an important diversion, enabling the military to obtain a foothold. The fight lasted six hours, and was a desperate hand-to-hand struggle. Each of the combatants seized the guns of the enemy, and several conflicts and embraces were taken in succession. At the most fierce encounters, in which hecatombs of dead and wounded were scattered to the earth, to say, by way of preface to a detailed account, that the force originally sent from the fleet had been strengthened and reinforced to treble the garrison it had when Gen. Butler decided it could not be taken, it is now in our possession, with seventy-five cannon, 3,000 living prisoners and 700 dead, and that our gunboats have to-day sailed up the Cape Fear River, driving before them the pirates Chickamauga and Tallahassee, effectually closing it to blockade-running, and stopping the only channel the rebels had left for the importation of munitions of war.

The elements seemed to favor us in the great and glorious undertaking. For seven days the wind has blown from the west, giving us a calm and quiet sea. We have had an uninterrupted clear sky, said weather, and at night had a full moon and starlight.

THE GRAND ASSAULT.

SUNDAY, Jan. 15.—A clear and brilliant moonlight night is succeeded this morning by a cloudless sky and a spring of weather, while the ocean is almost as calm as a mill-pond. A combined effort is to be made on the part of Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry to plant our flag on the walls of Fort Fisher at three o'clock this afternoon. The monitors and *Ironsides*, together with the *Brooklyn* and several small gunboats, have been steadily at work, since daybreak, shelling the fort. They threw a shell into it every five minutes during the night, and will continue the general task until the balance of the fleet joins them. There has not been a shot fired from the fort since 8 o'clock Saturday night. Although the wooden vessels have been lying under its guns all night. There has been no flag visible at the rampart. Not two days ago, though there is one flying from the Mound Battery, which is a mile south of Fort Fisher. They may possibly be husbanding their energies to resist the assault we are about to make. I learn from the shore, this morning, that Gen. Terry's artillerists have had a busy night, getting up their siege guns. Some of the wounded on the ground, but occupying most of the latter off with them. Those slightly wounded limped or crawled along on the beach out of range, and one gallant fellow was seen to fall dead whilst struggling along after the ship's body had got out of range, with a wounded officer on his back.

9:30 p. m.—At this moment I can see American flags greeted our anxious eyes from the ramparts of Fisher, showing that the fort is held by General Terry on that side had been at least partially successful. We could hear the rattle of artillery on the western side of the fort, and the cannonading of our troops by the rebel gunboats; but the whole movement of the men was invisible from the ocean, and the first evidence we had of the character of the struggle going on there was the appearance of our flag over the ramparts, with the blue flag of General Terry. It was a glorious and inspiring sight, though it was evident that we only held one portion of the fort, and that a severe struggle was in progress inside. Rebel reinforcements from the Mound and water batteries, to the number of 600 or 700, could be observed weighing down to Fort Fisher, and climbing over the sea-wall, whilst the Mound and water batteries poured shell into the rear of the fort, and the Ironsides and the monitors raised their pouderous shells in on the other side.

9 p. m.—For the last hour and a half there has been a terrific fire of shell, fire-balls and musketry, the struggle progressing in Fort Fisher, from which our flags entirely disappeared from the ramparts.

9:30 p. m.—Our cars were greeted a few moments ago by loud and enthusiastic cheering from Fort Fisher. For a few moments we were in doubt as to what it was, but the consequence she has become the most perfect juggler, so far as pronunciation goes, of any of the professors of the President, or he is responsible for its conduct is utterly destitute of shame.

Mr. Turner inquired by what authority the gentleman from Mississippi made this declaration.

Mr. Burkdale—By the authority I speak and I will not permit it to be called in question.

Mr. Smith of Alabama said he should not myself have paid any attention to the article in *The Sentinel*. I should have allowed it to pass in silence, as I have a right to do, as a rule of action to let editors alone. But the vote of the House, in rejecting the ice contract on the ground that the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Lesier, to introduce his resolution, places the matter in a more serious aspect. I come for that vote as to some extent an insulting. *The Sentinel* So long as that vote stands as the sense of this House, it is a vote of censure upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I, for this reason, and I do not wish my withdrawal to be considered as an abandonment of the position assumed by their respect which I feel, and by which I hate through the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Lesier.]

And whereas, The said correspondence and editorial, heaved and paraded as aforesaid, are calculated to mislead the public judgment, and in their temper and spirit impute to Congress folly, treachery and military conduct which does not come from custom contingent upon the gentleman who makes the echoes with translated grandeur, and a crowned head to apply to this branch of Congress, they are false in fact and inference, are an insolent disparagement of the public members, and merit the emphatic rebuke had unqualified denunciation of this House.

The motion to suspend, to allow the introduction of the resolution, resulted in Yeas, 37; Nays, 96. A two-thirds vote being required to suspend the rules, the resolution was not introduced.

Mr. Athins, of Tennessee, thought all such newspaper articles unworthy of notice. He cared nothing for the charges of the correspondent, or for the opinion of the editor. He believed that this paper was understood to be the organ of the administration, and if this was the case, then we should say that the Administration had lost itself to a most infamous calumny on the motives of the members of this House. The resolution he had offered on the subject had had no squinting to foreign intervention. It only consisted of the thought so, let him rise in his seat and say it. He had, from the highest patriotic and prudential motives, opposed the policy of the present Administration. He had not publicly assailed the Administration, but had written in *The Sentinel* articles, which he believed in part on a resolution he had offered on this subject and, of course, alluded to it sparingly. He did not desire that the resolution be considered in secret session, but was willing to have them published to the world. But if the charges referred to alluded to him and his resolution, he pronounced them infamously false.

Mr. Burkdale—I am not prepared to state a matter of fact in connection with this subject.

Mr. Russell of Virginia—Subject.

Mr. Gilmore of North Carolina hoped the gentleman would withdraw his objection and allow the gentleman to proceed.

Mr. Russell objected to any discussion of this matter. He declined to withdraw.

Mr. Barksdale then said that the House presented this extraordinary spectacle of permitting itself to be diverted from its pressing, legitimate and solemn duties, by an anonymous article, the strictures of which were based upon what was asserted to be mere rumor. The statements of the writer were not indorsed by the intelligent and patriotic editor of the *Sentinel*. He had simply referred to the rumors on which the censures of the correspondent were based, without necessarily indorsing their correctness. Members had asserted that the *Sentinel* was under the influence of the President, and on this assumption had claimed for the communication and editorial the importance which they attached to them. He (Mr. Barksdale) denied that the President was the organ of the Administration. He was not publicly assailed the Administration, but had written in *The Sentinel* articles, which he believed in part on a resolution he had offered on this subject and, of course, alluded to it sparingly. He did not desire that the resolution be considered in secret session, but was willing to have them published to the world. But if the charges referred to alluded to him and his resolution, he pronounced them infamously false.

Mr. Barksdale—I am not prepared to state a matter of fact in connection with this subject.

Mr. Russell of Virginia—Subject.

Mr. Gilmore of North Carolina hoped the gentleman would withdraw his objection and allow the gentleman to proceed.

Mr. Russell objected to any discussion of this matter. He declined to withdraw.

Mr. Barksdale then said that the House presented this extraordinary spectacle of permitting itself to be diverted from its pressing, legitimate and solemn duties, by an anonymous article, the strictures of which were based upon what was asserted to be mere rumor. The statements of the writer were not indorsed by the intelligent and patriotic editor of the *Sentinel*. He had simply referred to the rumors on which the censures of the correspondent were based, without necessarily indorsing their correctness. Members had asserted that the *Sentinel* was under the influence of the President, and on this assumption had claimed for the communication and editorial the importance which they attached to them. He (Mr. Barksdale) denied that the President was the organ of the Administration. He was not publicly assailed the Administration, but had written in *The Sentinel* articles, which he believed in part on a resolution he had offered on this subject and, of course, alluded to it sparingly. He did not desire that the resolution be considered in secret session, but was willing to have them published to the world. But if the charges referred to alluded to him and his resolution, he pronounced them infamously false.

Mr. Burkdale—I am not prepared to state a matter of fact in connection with this subject.

Mr. Russell of Virginia—Subject.

Mr. Gilmore of North Carolina hoped the gentleman would withdraw his objection and allow the gentleman to proceed.

Mr. Russell objected to any discussion of this matter. He declined to withdraw.

Mr. Barksdale then said that the House presented this extraordinary spectacle of permitting itself to be diverted from its pressing, legitimate and solemn duties, by an anonymous article, the strictures of which were based upon what was asserted to be mere rumor. The statements of the writer were not indorsed by the intelligent and patriotic editor of the *Sentinel*. He had simply referred to the rumors on which the censures of the correspondent were based, without necessarily indorsing their correctness. Members had asserted that the *Sentinel* was under the influence of the President, and on this assumption had claimed for the communication and editorial the importance which they attached to them. He (Mr. Barksdale) denied that the President was the organ of the Administration. He was not publicly assailed the Administration, but had written in *The Sentinel* articles, which he believed in part on a resolution he had offered on this subject and, of course, alluded to it sparingly. He did not desire that the resolution be considered in secret session, but was willing to have them published to the world. But if the charges referred to alluded to him and his resolution, he pronounced them infamously false.

Mr. Barks

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1868.

THE CITY.

HORSE RAILWAYS.

Call for a Public Meeting—Views of Several.

Owing to the failure to obtain a quorum in the Council last evening, the subject of amending the charters of our City Railroads companies was not acted upon by that body. The following call for a public meeting on the subject has therefore been issued. We give below a protest which would have been presented to the Council had it been in session:

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of Chicago, by being sold out by their Representatives in the Legislature, in the interest of the existing Horse Railway companies, feel themselves under pressure to go into, and demand of the Cook county delegation that the Horse Railway bill now pending, and which has passed one House, shall be defeated. The bill continues the present monopolies for ninety-nine years, prohibits all competition in the future, and binds the people hand and foot. If you would preserve the city from a grinding and odious monopoly, enter your protest against being bartered away. Come one and all to Metropolitan Hall, to-night, at 7½ o'clock. Turn out en masse.

M. FALKENAU, Alderman Ninth Ward,
And many Citizens.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chicago:

As a body whose duty it is to guard the interests of the people of Chicago, I desire to call your attention the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives concerning Horse Railroads. It extends the charter of the Railroads of the South, West and North Divisions of the city ninety-nine years.

It gives the common road the right to ride horse cars through many streets.

It confirms all contracts made between the city and the companies, and legalizes and confirms such contracts ninety-nine years, thus practically giving to the companies a perpetual monopoly of the principal streets in the city of Chicago.

It prevents the Common Council and the Legislature from ever reducing the fare, imposing any restrictions not already imposed, for the next ninety-nine years, no matter how much may be the profits or injury to the community may provide for the benefit of the public.

The companies are compelled to keep the track in better repair than they would have to do at the past, and on a valuable consideration, which is insufficient in which in every instance.

The bill is so framed for defendant, stated that his defense was that the shooting was accidental. That he only took out the pistol to show it to Chairman, and when he was sitting in the buggy when I first saw him; I saw him take a pistol from what I supposed to be his right hand pantaloons pocket; he let him make an effort to cock the pistol; I saw the pistol in his two hands; he looked over toward the man shot, and fired; I heard two shots, and saw a man standing by the buggy, as if he were going to get in; I thought the pistol go off, and the person on the sidewalk dropped; I then went over, and found he was badly wounded; I then went to the nearest drug store, when I got there; as I was about going in the door a woman shot it from the inside. I told her to keep it; she said no; she had given the order and let me in; the man was carried up stairs and I went up with him through Dr. Miller's; he was brought from the inside and put under his head. I afterwards heard him give his name to some of his friends, and I then left. I never pointed a pistol at him; I cannot tell if the accused was the man who first fired a shot at me; I was not sure the first time I saw the accused so as to be able to swear to his identity was at the inquest held on Saturday by the Coroner's jury. No man by the name of Harney was present; at the coroner's inquest I gave more testimony than I gave at either my own or the wounded man was laid at the head of the stairs, and a doctor had been sent for, I asked him who shot him; he replied, "Harney;" I asked him if he was dangerously; he then said that "he was done for;" he was perfectly conscious; he then told me to send word to me to be dying; I asked him where the wound was; he put his hand to his stomach, and said it was there; I then went to the coroner's office and told him that I had been called on to see a man who was dying, and that he had told me to stop—that it hurt him; by the position of the ball I saw that it had entered somewhere else, and had gone through the body; I punched him where the ball lay, and told him he was badly wounded; he said "he had been shot;" I afterward asked him who shot him; he said the man in the buggy shot him; I told him I thought it an accident; he said it was an accident; I asked him, "Oh, no; you can't come that!" he said, he, "Oh, no; you can't come that!" he said, "Oh, no; you can't come that!" he said, "Oh, no; you can't come that!" he said